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5. Vaults shall be left uncovered until inspected and approved by the health officer or inspector. Buildings over such vaults shall be easily accessible for cleaning.

6. No old vault shall be connected with a sewer.

7. Vaults now existing on premises abutting city sewer and provided with city water shall be cleaned to within at least 4 feet of the surface and filled with earth and ashes.

8. All buildings not connected with sewers, used as residences and occupied by one family, shall be provided with a privy. No privy shall be constructed within 20 feet of any street except it be an alley, or within 3 feet of any party line, or within 10 feet of any window or door of a residence.

9. All buildings not connected with sewers, used as tenement or apartment houses and occupied by more than one family, shall be provided with one privy or a suitable separate division of the same for each family. All buildings not connected with sewer and used as lodging houses, and all such buildings where persons work or are employed, shall be provided with not less than one separate seat or convenience for each 15 persons employed or lodged in such building.

10. Each owner of property where a privy is maintained shall pay to the treasurer of the city an annual license tax thereon of \$3 for each family or for each 10 persons or fraction thereof using the same. And all such moneys so received shall constitute a fund, the privy fund, to be used solely for cleaning privies, as provided herein. Such license shall be paid at the time and in the manner provided by ordinance for the payment of other licenses. The occupant or controller of such property shall, whenever the privy becomes foul or so full as to be within 2 feet of the top, notify the health officer, who shall within a reasonable time have the same emptied and properly cleaned. No person shall deposit in any privy vault any garbage, ashes, or rubbish.

11. Cesspools may be constructed only by permission of the health officer, and must be cleaned, on order of the health officer, at the expense of the owner, occupant, or controller of the property.

12. The term sewer, as used in this ordinance, shall be construed to mean a sanitary sewer.

13. A cesspool is defined to mean a privy vault intended to recover liquid wastes from a building where persons live or are employed.

14. Any person violating any part of this section shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, and each day's continuance of any such nuisance or condition mentioned herein shall be a separate offense.

Physicians, Undertakers, and Midwives—Registration. (Ord. 149, July 9, 1913.)

SEC. 10. *Vital statistics.*—1. Every practicing physician, undertaker, and midwife shall register his name, address, and the nature of his duties with the health officer, and shall notify the health officer of any change of address, and the health officer shall send to each a copy of the State law on vital statistics, and a copy of section 9 of this code.

2. Any person violating any part of this section shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, and each day's continuance of any such violation shall be a separate offense.

Communicable Diseases—Morbidity Reports—Placarding—Burial—Quarantine—Diseases of Animals—Rabies. (Ord. 149, July 9, 1913.)

SEC. 11. *Communicable diseases.*—1. Every physician shall report in writing to the board of health the name of every patient he (or she) may have in the city of Lexington with cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, typhus, typhoid or scarlet fever, measles, tuberculosis in any form, varicella, whooping cough, epidemic dysentery, trachoma, ophthalmia neonatorum, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, pellagra, infantile paralysis, hookworm disease, rabies, tetanus, pneumonia, or any other communicable

disease that may be hereafter declared and published by the board of health to be dangerous to the public health, together with the precise locality where such patient may be found, immediately after such physician shall have ascertained the nature of such disease.

If any physician or midwife knows, or has reason to believe, that one or both eyes of an infant whom or whose mother he (or she) is called to visit, or treat, has become inflamed, swollen, and red and shows an unnatural discharge within two weeks after the birth of such infant, he (or she) shall, within six hours, give notice thereof to the health officer, or in his absence to the president of the board of health.

2. It shall be the duty of the board of health to cause a suitable placard to be displayed from the front of any premises where any case of measles, smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, chicken pox, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, or whooping cough is present. It shall be unlawful for any person to remove such placard, when so placed, without the permission of the board of health, and it shall be the duty of said board, in conjunction with the attending physician, to issue the necessary instructions for the isolation of the patient.

3. Any bodies of persons dying of contagious diseases, the bodies of persons who have died of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or other dangerous contagious disease shall be buried within 24 hours after death (except by special permission of the board of health); and no public or church funeral shall be held in connection with the burial of persons who have died of any of the above-named diseases, and the body of any such person shall not be taken into any church, chapel, or any public place, and only the adult members of the family and such other persons as are actually necessary shall be present at the burial of such body.

4. The board of health shall have control of the hospitals for contagious diseases, and shall adopt rules and regulations for the proper management of same. Said board shall have authority to order and secure the removal and isolation of any person afflicted with a contagious disease.

5. Any person or persons having smallpox on his or her premises, and unwilling to have such person or persons so afflicted moved to the smallpox hospital, shall be required to keep a guard on such premises at his or her expense, to prevent the spread of the disease, and failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each day he or she fails to comply, and any owner or other person having control of any house where there shall be one or more cases of smallpox, and who, knowing the same, shall fail to give notice thereof to the board of health within six hours after its discovery, shall, on conviction, be subject to the penalties of this paragraph.

6. No person shall fail or refuse to be vaccinated or permit any minor under his or her control to be vaccinated, when visited for that purpose by the physician employed by the city, unless such person or minor has already been effectually vaccinated at the time of said visit, or is vaccinated by some competent physician within 24 hours thereafter. The medical inspector of the city schools shall examine each pupil not submitting satisfactory evidence of vaccination, or not submitting evidence from a physician that vaccination is dangerous to the health of the child, and prevent the entrance of any one who has no vaccine mark, and notify the parent or guardian of said pupil that vaccination is an indispensable prerequisite to admission to the public schools of the city.

7. Whenever it shall be deemed necessary by the board of health to establish the true character of any disease which is suspected to be communicable, a medical examination of the person or persons affected by such disease may be ordered by said board. Any person or persons interfering with or refusing to permit such examination shall be guilty of violating this article.

8. No principal, teacher, or superintendent of any school shall knowingly permit any child sick from any disease mentioned in paragraph one of this section, or from any other communicable disease, or any child residing in any house in which whooping cough, chicken pox, infantile paralysis, scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, measles, or epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, shall exist, to attend any school until such time as the board of health certifies to such teacher, principal, or superintendent that the said child may attend school without danger of communicating the diseases to others.

9. No person from any dwelling wherein a disease dangerous to public health exists, shall take any book or magazine to or from any circulating library. The board of health shall inform the librarian of all cases of said diseases, and until a written permit is given he (or she) shall allow neither books nor magazines to be taken or returned from a dwelling where such cases exist.

10. Any person in the city of Lexington having communicable disease shall be isolated as the board of health may direct, and all buildings, clothing, property, premises, and vehicles which may be infected by emanations from such persons shall be disinfected as the board of health may direct. No premises will be disinfected after diphtheria until at least two negative cultures, taken on successive days, have been obtained from the throat of the patient, or from the nose, if a case of nasal diphtheria.

11. No person shall knowingly bring or cause to be brought into the city of Lexington any person infected with any communicable disease, except upon a permit granted by the board of health.

12. Whenever a placard shall be placed, showing the presence of smallpox, scarlet fever, or diphtheria, no person or persons, except the medical attendant and nurses, shall either enter therein or depart therefrom without the permission of the board of health.

13. Whenever a person having tuberculosis moves out of a house or an apartment, the attending physician, if there be one, or the active head of the family, shall so notify this board within 24 hours, and both of the above-mentioned persons shall be held responsible for a violation of this section.

14. Every veterinarian or other person who is called to examine or professionally attend any animal within the city of Lexington, having the glanders or farcy, rabies, tuberculosis, or other communicable disease, shall, within 24 hours thereafter, report in writing to the board of health the following facts:

- (a) A statement of the location of such diseased animal.
- (b) The name and address of the owner thereof.
- (c) The type and character of the disease.

15. Every animal which is mad, or which has hydrophobia, or which shows symptoms thereof, shall, if possible, be at once securely confined until the diagnosis is accurately made. Every animal that has been exposed to such disease shall be at once confined in some secure place for such length of time as to show that such exposure has not given such animal said disease, and the body of any animal that has died of such disease, or which, being suspected to have such disease, has been killed, shall not be disposed of, except as may be directed by the board of health.

16. Any person violating any part of this section shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$10, nor more than \$100, and each day's continuance of any such nuisance or condition herein shall be a separate offense.

Milk and Milk Products—Production, Care, and Sale. (Ord. 149, July 9, 1913.)

SEC. 12. *Regulating the sale of milk and milk products.*—1. No milk, cream, ice cream, or substitute therefor, which is unwholesome, or which has been watered, adulterated, reduced, or changed in any respect, by the addition of water or other substance, or by any removal of cream or butter fat, shall be brought into, held, kept, or offered for sale, at any place in the city of Lexington, nor shall any person keep, have, or